

THE DEMOCRAT

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1852.

Japan Expedition.

Some of our readers will recollect seeing on the map when they were at school a small group of islands in Asia, with divers barbarous looking names printed about them. They will remember a few sentences about a strange people called Japanese. This is the sum of the general information about this remote part of the world. Two or three centuries ago, the Dutch, Portuguese and English had made some progress in commerce with Japan. Two centuries ago, however, Japan was suddenly closed to the world. The Portuguese and English were ejected from all privileges, and the Dutch only retained a factory there and the right to import a few ship loads of merchandise annually. Even this privilege has been gradually restricted, and the Dutch agents put under the strictures of the law. No foreigner can now enter Japan, nor can a Japanese leave his native country and return, under penalty of death. If a vessel is driven into a port of the empire, or shipwrecked on the coast, it must get away if it can in base, or be plundered and its crew murdered. This we are told is the policy of that country; and it has been the great curse of conservatism. The whigs ought to look upon it as a model government. It protects Japanese industry effectually, and does not allow the competition of foreign pauper labor. Their exclusion is for self-preservation; and they have precisely the same right to forbid any foreigner entering Japan, that the Captain General's Superintendent has to prohibit.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK GORE,
Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen.

And Mr. Fillmore has allowed this flagrant violation of treaty without remonstrance or resistance. He was quite right, therefore, to waste no more paper in treatises, to be systematically applied to the world, with impunity. We shall look to the incoming administration with this matter of the Bay Islands, and procure their immediate surrender to their rightful owners—N. Y. Herald.

The Post Office Department.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, Nov. 23, 1852:

Balance to the credit of Post Office Department July 1, 1851.....\$1,024,972.00

Receipts fiscal year including \$1,700,000 drawn from Treasury in aid of the revenue under the act of 2d March, 1847, 23d May, 1850, and 3d March, 1851, were 6,925,971.25

Making in all.....\$7,950,941.01

Expenditures of the year were, including bad debts and suspense accounts.....7,007,549.65

Expenditure of all kinds over revenue for the year 1852, exclusive of balance existing on July 1st, 1851, and amount drawn from Treasury.....1,923,932.20

In consequence of the reduction of postage, surplus commissions to postmasters have accrued at only four offices, viz:

New York.....\$43,372.35

Chicago, Ill.....1,994.60

Washington, D. C.....2,064.94

Harrisburg.....2,189.65

Total surplus commissions.....\$50,421.02

*Not a distributing office.

Aggregate balances due from postmasters in the adjustment of their yearly accounts are as follows:

July 1 to September, 1851.....\$37,660.92

October to December, 1851.....661,255.91

October to March, 1852.....765,02.92

October to June 30, 1852.....724,729.24

Total.....\$2,094,996.15

With the amount passed to credit of contractors and others for transporting mails.....4,283,603.55

Amount actually paid for transportation during the year.....4,225,311.25

Whole number paid and unpaid letters passing through the post office during the year ending June 30th, 1852, 95,799,242.

Number of newspapers and other printed matter passed through the United States mail during the year, 1852, 230,038.

The number of letters conveyed in the Cunard, Collins, Bremen and Havre lines is as follows:

Cunard.....2,758,000

Collins.....963,672

Bremen.....351,470

Havre.....315,289

Total.....4,421,547

The number of newspapers conveyed by Cunard and Collins:

Cunard.....912,859

Collins.....380,974

Total.....1,223,834

Postage on the several lines ocean steamers, as per Report of Postmasters New York and Boston:

Cunard.....\$565,678

Collins.....2,285,867.61

Bremen.....7,721,99

Havre.....\$0,804.08

Total.....\$952,461.53

For the Louisville Democrat.

WENOWWA, Nov. 30, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: The Paris Citizen, in commenting on your article in regard to "some rowdy whigs" is trying to injure my father, Dr. Holt, has done him, I think, manifest injustice.

The editor of that paper says—"We are authorized upon respectable authority to state that he is the author of the six democrats and two whigs." Now, Mr. Lyon, the responsible editor of that paper, knew full well that my father was to the democrats (if democrats were engaged in it, which I have good authority to do) to lend themselves to the dirty work; but he has no right to injure it to state it; but by his article he has given an impression on the minds of his readers that my father is the author of those who set up to be avowed democrats to the democrats of the country; when nothing can be farther from the truth, and he knows it.

The President is going to provoke a foreign war on his own account, without any expression of opinion on the part of Congress or the country. The President knows well enough that an offer to negotiate for the opening of the Japanese ports will not be listened to, and if that is all he intends, such an arrangement is not needed.

A protest against the ill treatment of shipwrecked seamen is very well, but suppose it is unfounded, what then? Has the President ordered Perry to enforce attention to it? He is evidently sent with full power to do so, as far as men and material of war are concerned.

The conduct of the ultra conservative President is to us a wonder. It is an odd movement for him to make unprompted. If he had shown a little zeal nearer home, it would have been in better taste, and then the expedition to Japan would not have astonished the rest of mankind.

The whigs are quite astonished and indignant that Polk should have offered to purchase Cuba without consulting Congress beforehand; and yet its all right for President Fillmore to send a naval expedition away to the antipodes, to interfere with the domestic policy of a strange people.

We assign Fillmore before the whole conservative and fogy cohort of the country for the inexplicable departure from whig policy—He quite his own to stand on foreign soil—hugely foreign—away out of sight and reason.

We have some facility for filibustering in the right place and the right way; but this initiated exploit outside of creation, we are not informed about. However, it may be we can't allow Fillmore & Co. to sublimate themselves thus without a serious protest. It is too absurdly inconsistent with all whig professions to be tolerated. We suspect a design in it which doesn't appear on the surface. Why is such a naval force ordered just now, as Fillmore is returning from office? Why this continual of the country at this late day? We want information.

There is a good deal of Cabinet-making going on these times; and we published a specimen yesterday morning when an able correspondent. We don't engage in the business ourselves, for it don't pay. Pierce must be assured that all the good hints and counsels he gets on this subject won't cost anything; but it may be just as good for nothing as it is cheap. Let him remember that in the midst of counsellers he is surely only to the counsellers. So he had better make up his mind and then hear suggestions, or hear suggestions and then make up his mind as best he can. Certainly he will be his when it's made, and if it don't suit him he only will be to blame for it, and if it don't suit the country nobody will acknowledge responsibility for it, ready as all are to shun Cabinet ready-made.

Two police officers of St. Louis, named Polk and Oberly, have been dismissed by the Mayor of that city, on account of extorting money from persons whom they had arrested, for their release.

The People's Theatre at St. Louis was opened on Thursday night. We hear it was densely crowded on the occasion.

The Value of "Tripartite" Treaties.

The President of the United States informs us that he declined the kind overtures of France and Great Britain to come into a "tripartite" convention to guarantee the Island of Cuba to Spain or in his own words:

"I have had with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to disown and renounce all power to effect on the part of our patrons."

Those of our views will remember that KIMBALL & CO. have just received a new supply of Cases and Frames, of the latest style, and we hope will call and examine our specimens and assortment of Cases and Frames, which we will be pleased to fit at the will of our patrons.

Instruction given in the art, and complete outfit furnished on the instant reasonable terms.

We hope the person who took from our Reception Room the two large frames, containing Dioramaeotypes of young ladies, will return them, as they are valuable pictures.

A. J. KIMBALL & CO.,

414 Main, St.

MEMENTO.

Who has ever felt that a likeness of our friends would not be an acceptable present a holiday remembrance? We have seen many gifts made on those occasions, and many that would cost much more than the price of a MEMENTO.

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A LONG NOTE:

"My dear," said a lady one morning at the breakfast table, "the end of your nose is dirty." "Can't help it, was washed just as fast as I could reach," was the last reply. Now, if that man ever goes to the Gallery Webster & Brothers, and sits for his Dioramaeotype, he'll be the one to everybody now (knows),

A. J. KIMBALL & CO.,

414 Main, St.

CHARLES DAVIS.

For COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, &c.

These Waters are of thirty years' standing in England, and never has medicine been found that would cure such a complaint.

The reddest right to manufacture them in this country has been obtained by Mr. E. Taylor, of Rochester, N. Y., a native son, and a man in his home, in his workshop, has made a special article for the American public.

Fifteen boxes of them have been sold in the city of New York, and not one returned, although set on terms of warranty.

HEWARD.—The rapid growth of Dr. Lock's Waters, and the great demand for it, will be the cause of a most rigid competition.

Mr. Fillmore remembered the result of the dualistic treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed April, 1850, and ratified on July 1st, 1851, in which it was pro-

vided as follows:

ARTICLE I.—The United States, and the

King of the United Kingdom, on the 1st day of

July, 1851, will, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to

consent to the last disposition that can be made of their property.

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